

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 6,899,915 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 09/997734
DATED : May 31, 2005
INVENTOR(S) : Dunn

Page 1 of 22

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

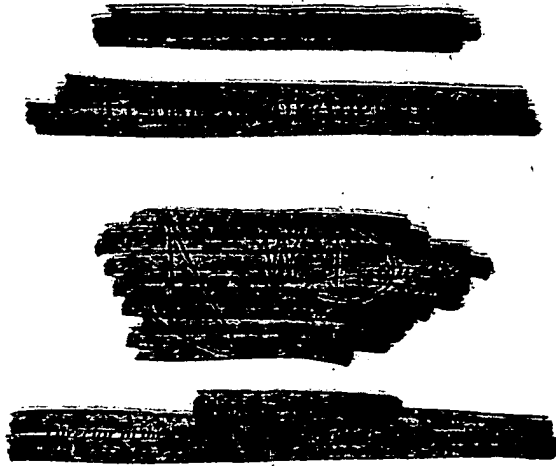
Delete Title page illustrating figure, and substitute new Title page illustrating figure attached.

Delete drawing sheets 1-20, and substitute drawing sheets 1-20, with the attached sheets.

Note This certificate supersedes certificate of correction
issued August 8, 2006.

PLEASE
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NEW TITLE
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(Also: see
next page)





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(12) **United States Patent**
Yelick et al.

(10) Patent No.: **US 6,899,915 B2**
(45) Date of Patent: **May 31, 2005**

(54) **METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR CULTURING A BIOLOGICAL TOOTH**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 09/997,734

(22) Filed: Nov. 29, 2001

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Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 60/253,891, filed on Nov. 29, 2000.

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(52) U.S. Cl. 427/2.26; 433/202.1; 433/204; 264/19; 523/115

(58) Field of Search 427/2.26, 2.27; 433/202.1, 204, 215, 223; 264/19; 523/115; 521/50, 51, 55; 514/21; 424/435; 623/23.58, 23.72, 23.75

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Primary Examiner—James J. Seidleck

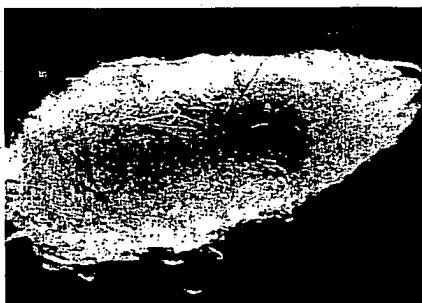
Assistant Examiner—Melanie Bissett

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Tooth tissues include the pulp mesenchyme that forms the dentin and an epithelium that is responsible for enamel formation. Cells from these tissues were obtained from porcine third molars and were seeded onto a biodegradable scaffold composed of a polyglycolic acid—polylactic acid copolymer. Cell polymer constructs were then surgically implanted into the omentum of athymic nude rats so that the constructs would have a blood supply and these tissues were allowed to develop inside the rats. Infrequently, columnar epithelial cells were observed as a single layer on the outside of the dentin-like matrix similar to the actual arrangement of ameloblasts over dentin during early tooth development. Developing tooth tissues derived from such cell polymer constructs could eventually be surgically implanted into the gum of an edentulous recipient where the construct would receive a blood supply and develop to maturity, providing the recipient with a biological tooth replacement.

54 Claims, 20 Drawing Sheets



NOTE:

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Form Revision Date: August 10, 2006

RTIS:
FOR BETTER Quality of
Drawing Pull FROM
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Tooth Scaffolds

PGA + PLLA

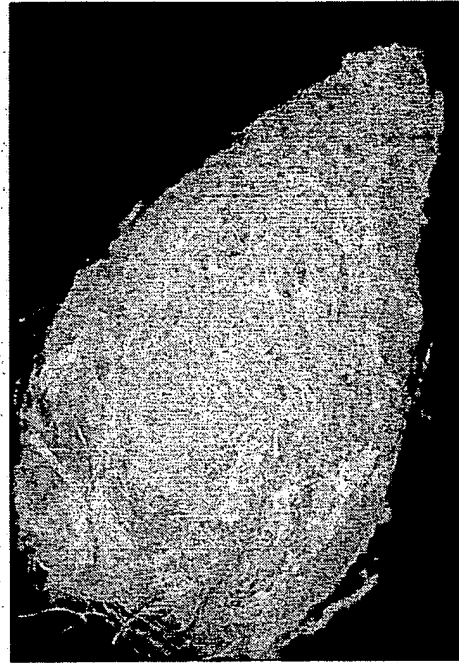
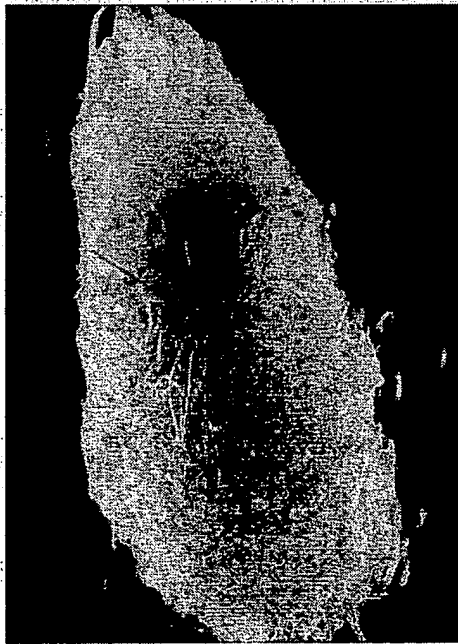


Fig. 1

Tooth Scaffolds-PLGA

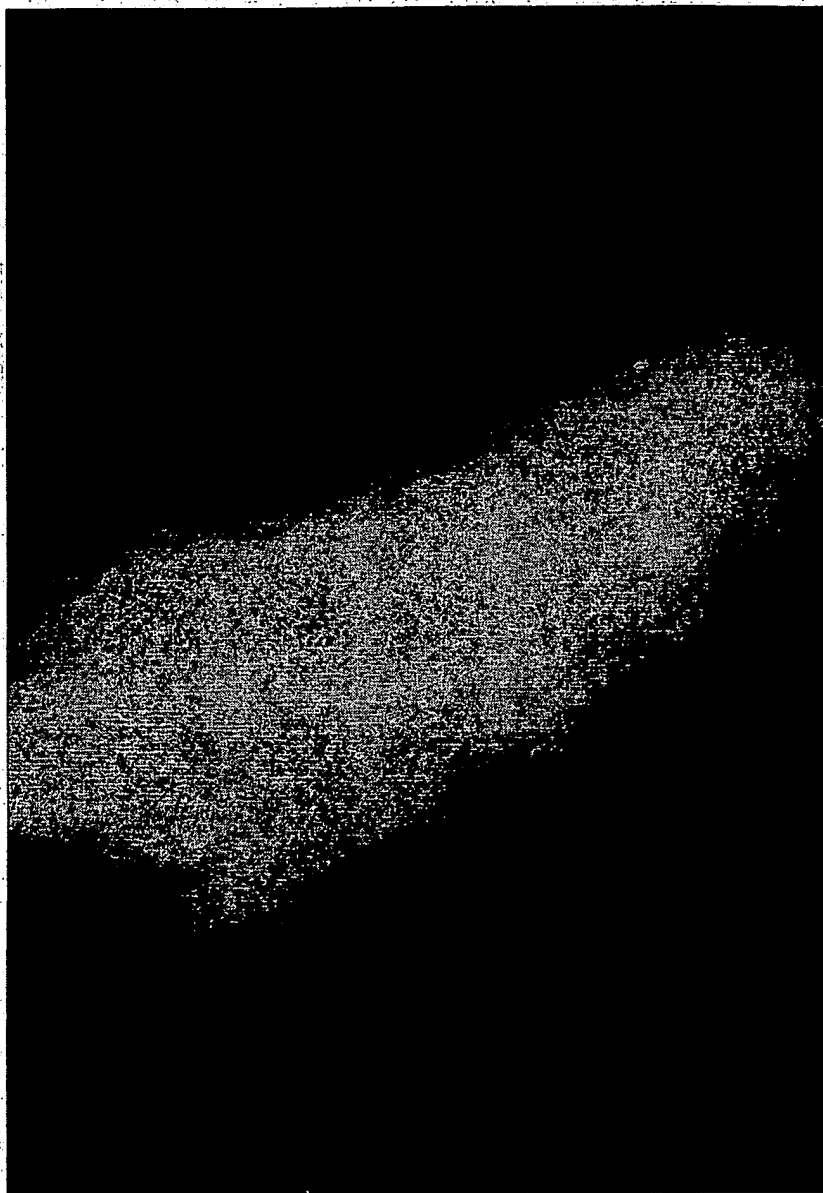


Fig. 2

SEM-PLGA Scaffold + Salt

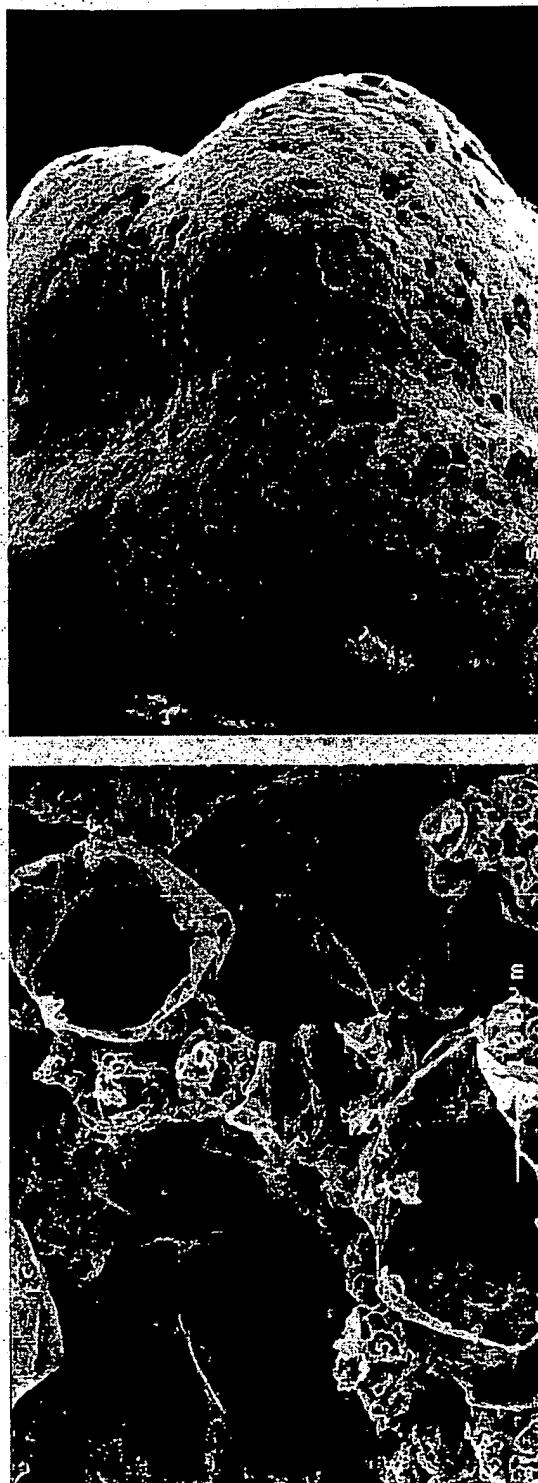


Fig. 3

SEM-PLGA Scaffold + Sugar

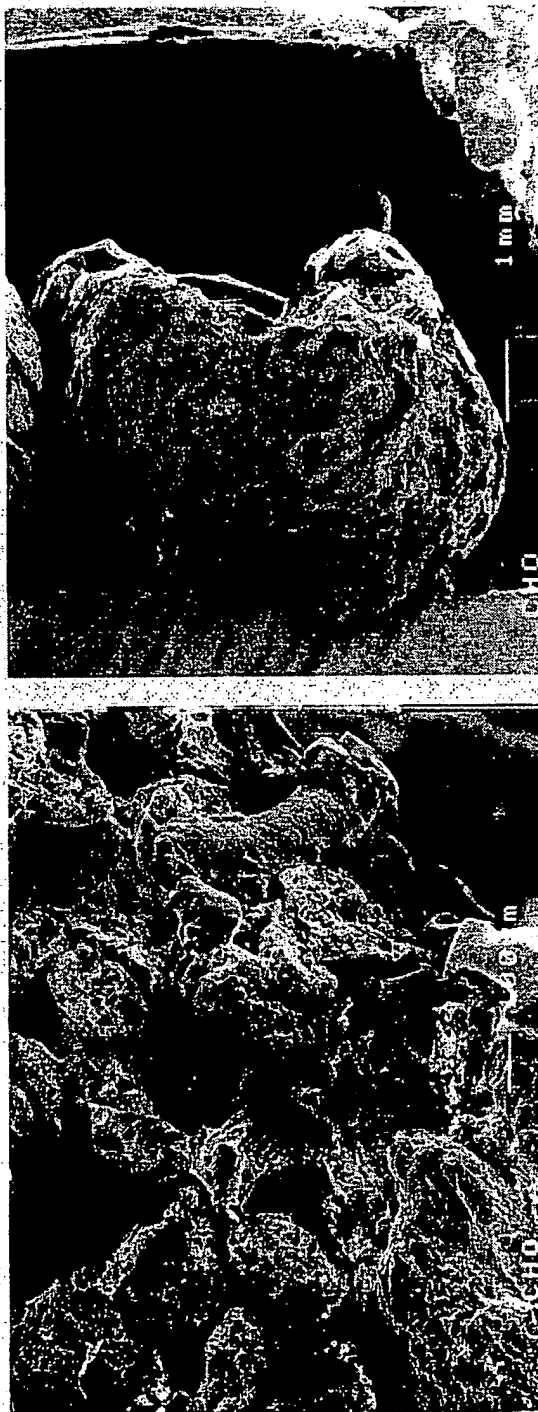


Fig. 4

Removal of Porcine Third Molar

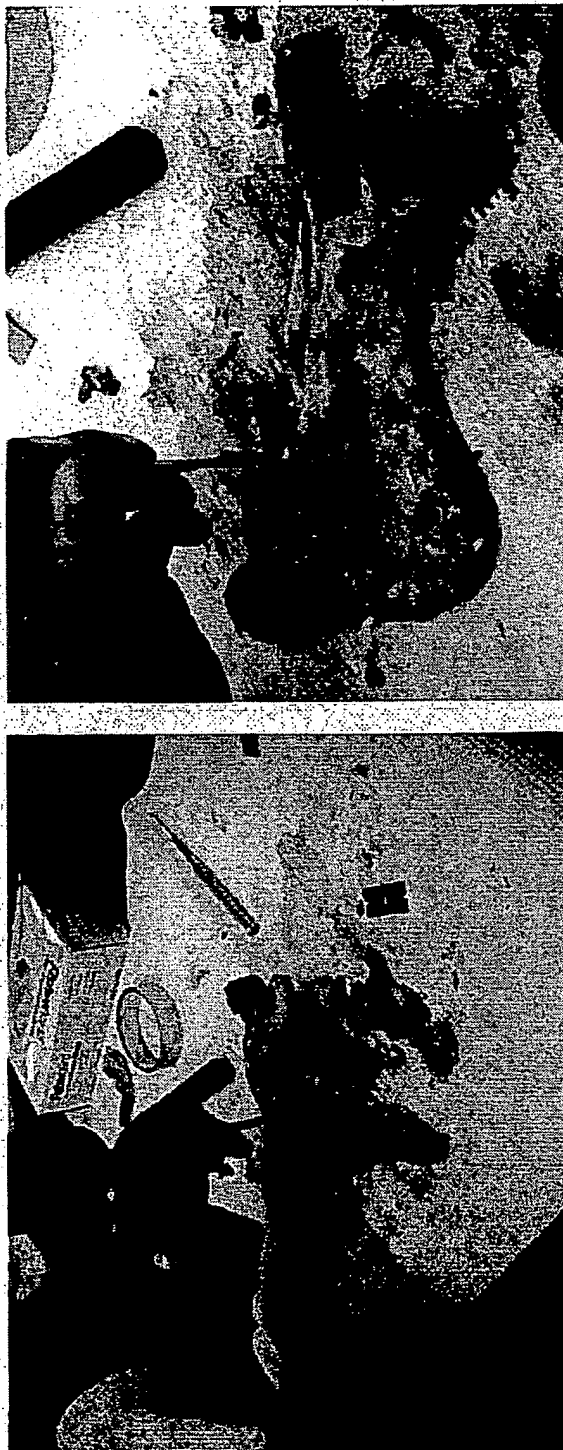


Fig. 5

Removal of Porcine Third Molar

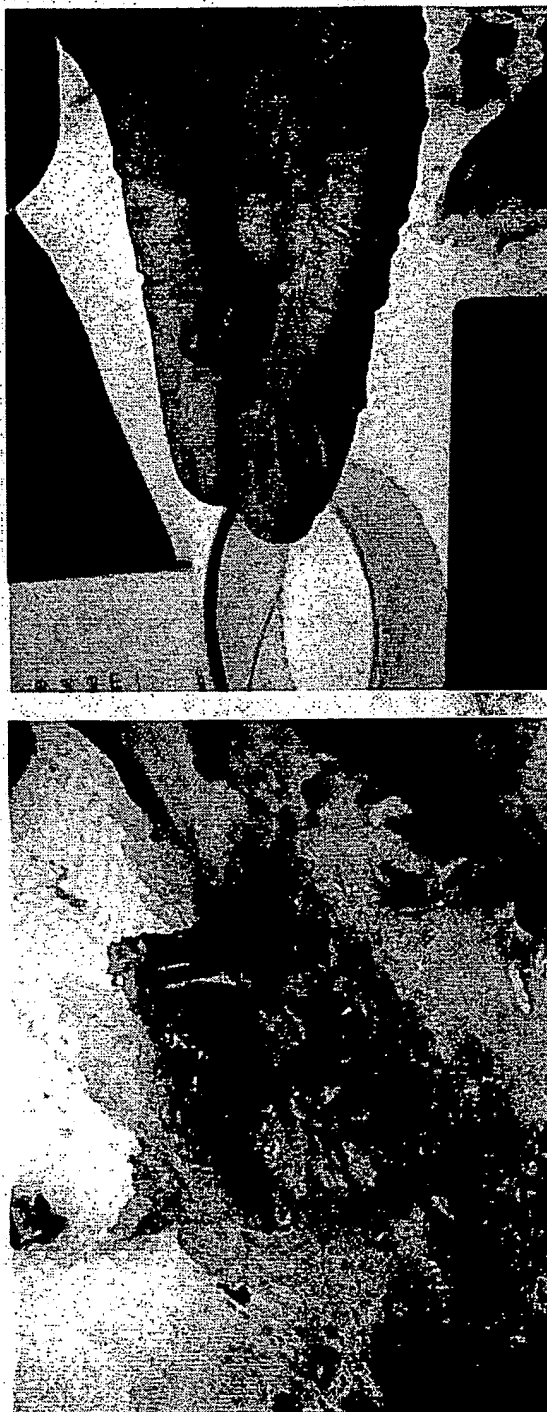


Fig. 6

Porcine Tooth Tissue Culture

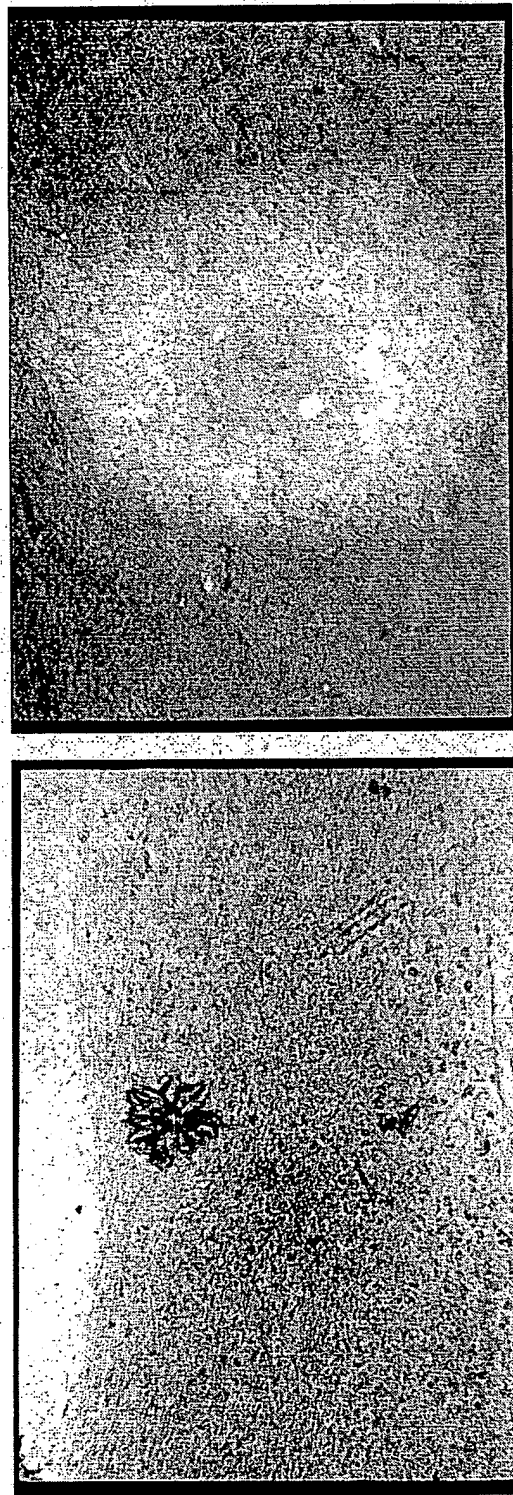


Fig. 7

Tissue Culture-Von Kossa Stain

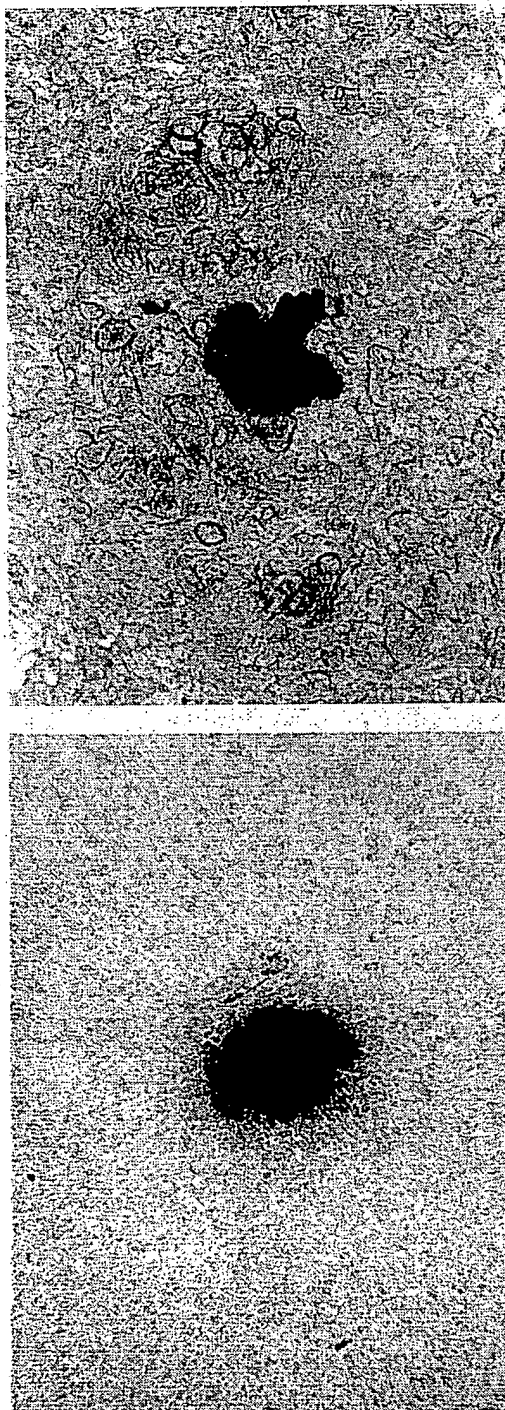


Fig. 8

Rat Radiographs - Human Tooth

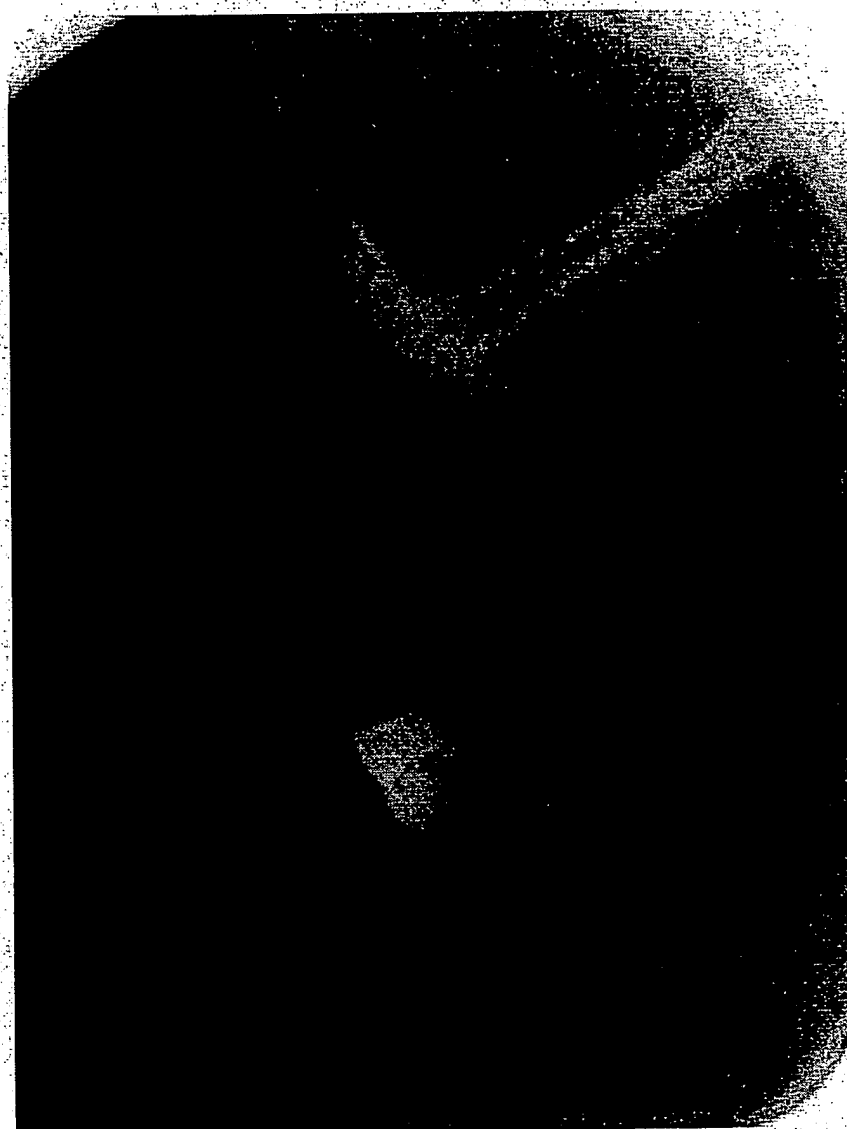


Fig. 9

Rat Radiographs - Implant, 7.5 weeks



Fig. 10

Dissection of Tissue



Fig. 11

Dissection of Tooth Tissue
7.5 weeks



Fig. 12

Dissected Tooth Tissue - 7.5 Weeks

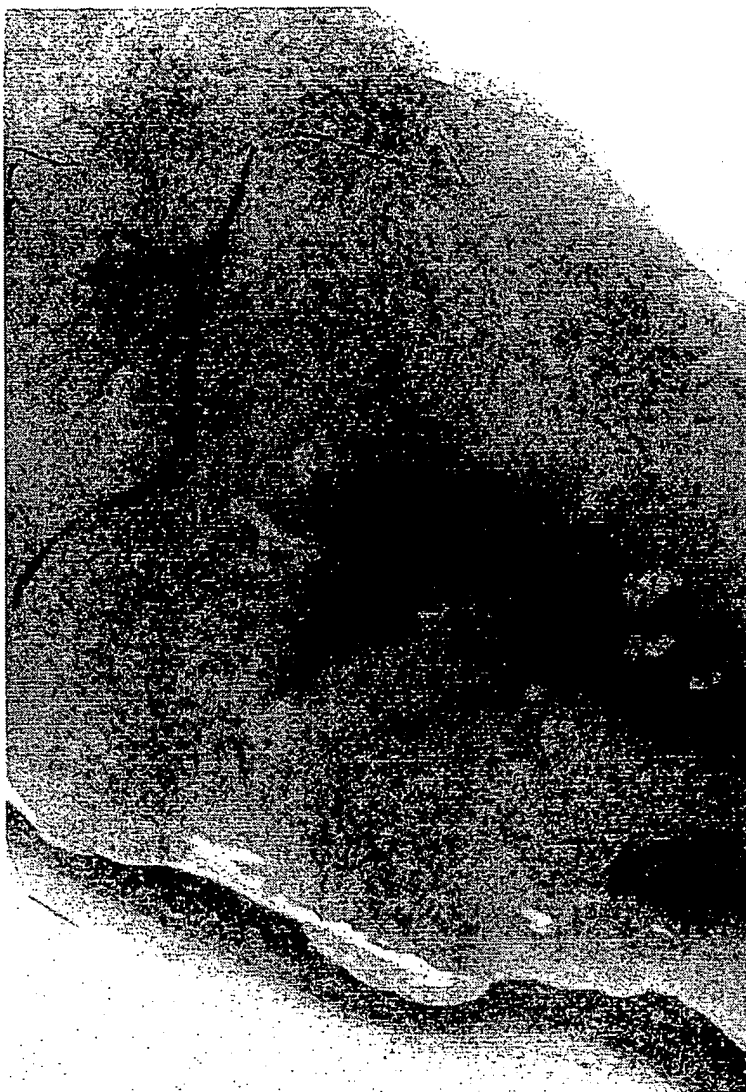


Fig. 13

Dissected Tooth Tissue Cysts - 7.5 Weeks

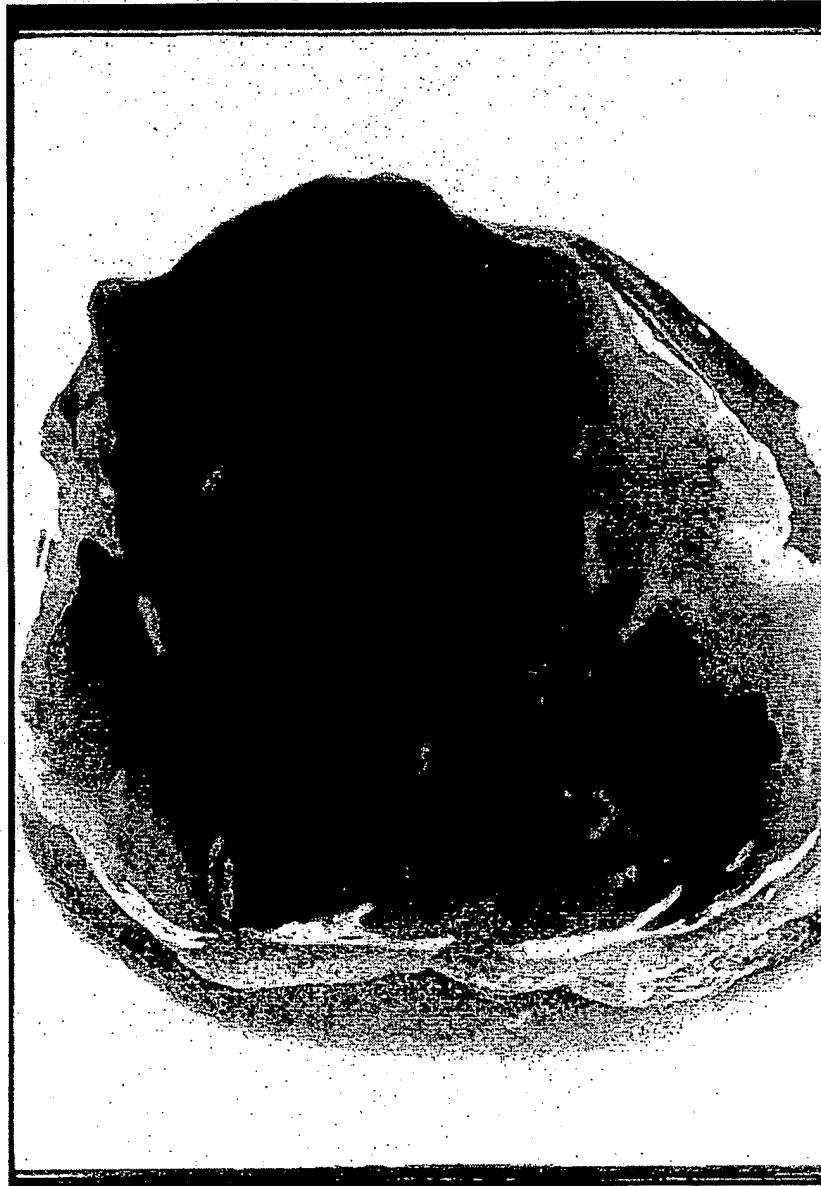


Fig. 14

Tissue Samples Were Sectioned

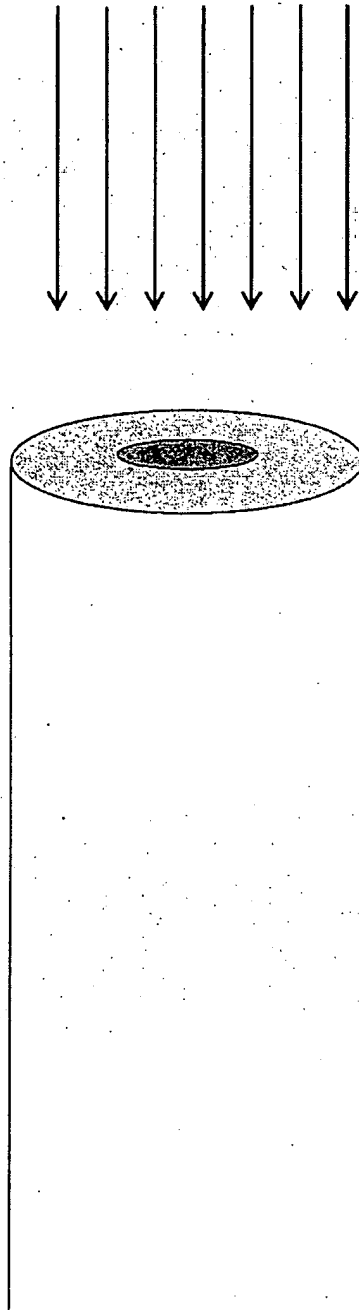
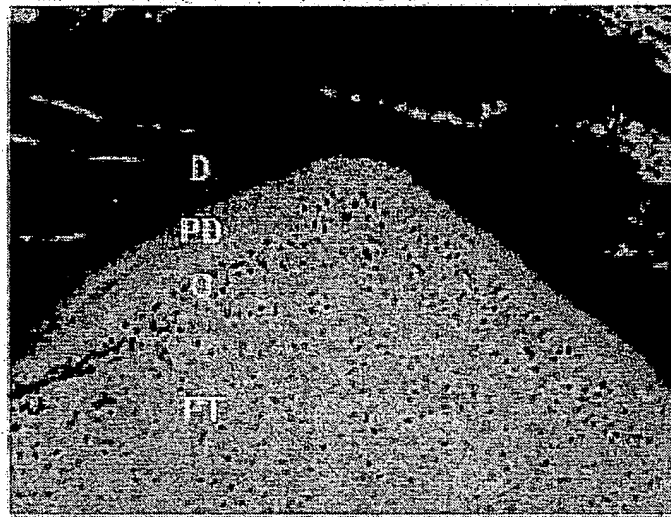


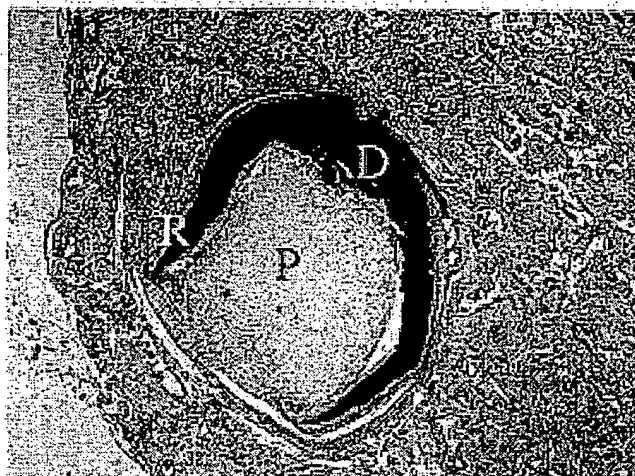
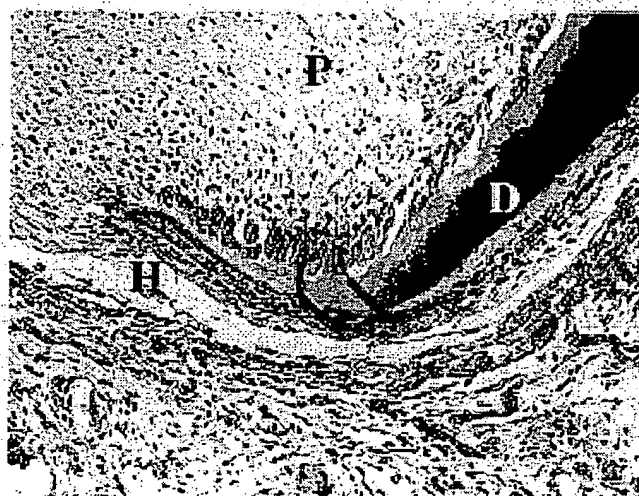
Fig. 15

Goldner's Stain
Green = mineralized tissue

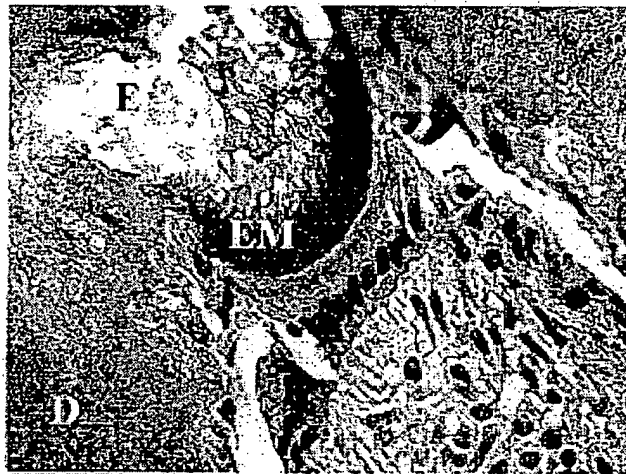


Fig. 16

**Fig. 17**

A**B****Fig. 18**

A



B

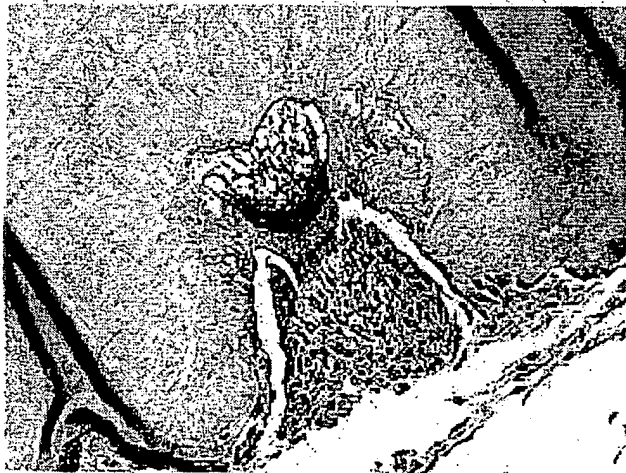
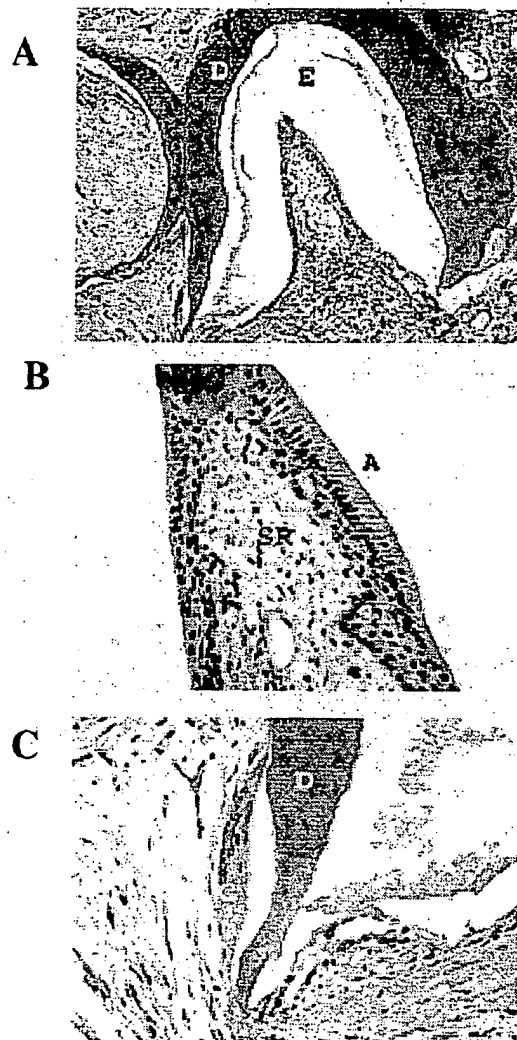


Fig. 19

**Fig. 20**